

**REMARKS**

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's thorough review of the present application, and respectfully request reconsideration in light of the preceding amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1-13 are pending in the application. Claims 1-8 have been amended to better define the claimed invention. New claims 9-13 have been added to provide Applicants with the scope of protection to which they are believed entitled. The amended and added claims find solid support in both the specification, e.g., at page 4, lines 1-12, 23-24, and 31 and page 5, lines 1-4, and the drawings, e.g., FIGs. 1a-1b. No new matter has been introduced through the foregoing amendments.

**35U.S.C 102(b) rejection of claims 1-3 and 7-8 as being anticipated by *Peterson*  
(US 2003/0157762)**

**As to claim 1**

Figures 1 and 2 of *Peterson* fail to disclose or teach the claimed features that “a redistribution layer disposed on the active surface of the chip” and “terminals disposed on the redistribution layer” now recited in amended claim 1. Therefore, amended claim 1 is distinguishable from *Peterson* and is not anticipated by *Peterson*.

**As to claim 2**

*Peterson* discloses in Fig. 2 and paragraph [0032] that the marking medium 120 can be applied to a backside of the wafer 100. The marking medium 120 generally includes a contrast film section 130 and a transfer medium 150. The contrast film section 130 can have one or more contrast films and be adhered to the wafer 100, and the transfer medium 150 can be bonded to the contrast film section 130. *Peterson* further discloses in paragraph [0036] that the particular

colors or materials of the underlying contrast film 132 and the outer contrast film 134 can be selected so that **the outer contrast film 134 changes upon exposure to the selected radiation** such that a portion of the outer contrast film 134 can be selectively removed from the underlying contrast film 132. For example, when the outer contrast film 134 is a black film and the underlying contrast film 132 is a white film, the black outer contrast film 134 is consumed by a low-power infrared laser having a wavelength of 1,064 nm, but the white underlying contrast film 132 is not noticeably altered by this particular wavelength of infrared radiation. It is apparent that the method for forming a mark on the backside of die 110 disclosed in *Peterson* is performed by **exposing the marking medium 120 to light**. However, the claimed step recited in amended claim 2 for printing a mark on the backside surface of a die is performed by **transferring ink from a printing device onto the backside surface of the die**. Amended claim 2 is therefore distinguishable from *Peterson* and is not anticipated by *Peterson*.

#### **As to claim 3**

Claim 3 depends from claim 2 and hence includes all limitations of claim 2. Accordingly, claim 3 is distinguishable from *Peterson* and is not anticipated by *Peterson* at least for the reason advanced with respect to claim 2.

#### **As to claim 7**

*Peterson* fails to disclose or teach the claimed features that “**each of dies has a redistribution layer disposed on the active surface**” and “**terminals disposed on the redistribution layer**” recited in amended claim 7. Therefore, amended claim 7 is distinguishable from *Peterson* and is not anticipated by *Peterson*.

#### **As to claim 8**

*Peterson* fails to disclose or teach the claimed features that “a redistribution layer disposed on the active surface” and “terminals disposed on the redistribution layer” recited in amended claim 8. Therefore, amended claim 8 is distinguishable from *Peterson* and is not anticipated by *Peterson*.

**35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 4-6 as being unpatentable over *Peterson* in view of *Schramm* (US 2004/0060910)**

**As to claims 4-6**

At the outset, Applicants wish to direct the Examiner’s attention to the basic requirements of a prima facie case of obviousness set forth in *MPEP*, section 2143.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or combination, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine the reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in the applicant’s disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Section 2143.03 states that all claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). “All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.” *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970). If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 USC 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion or incentive supporting the combination. *ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiore Hospital*, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 211 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Claims 4-6 depend from claim 2 and hence include all the limitations of claim 2. The claimed step for printing an ink mark on the backside surface of each die is not disclosed in *Peterson*. Note the discussion *supra* with respect to amended claim 2.

Furthermore, *Schramm* is directed to **laser-based marking method** and system. *Schramm* fails to teach or suggest that a printing step performed by coaxially aligning the printing device with the positioning device and a positioning step performed by finding the dicing street with a charge coupled device can be used in an ink-marking system. In the absence of such a showing in the prior art, it is apparent that the Examiner has impermissibly used the Applicant's disclosure as guidance to hunt through the prior art for the claimed elements.

For any of the reasons advanced above, claims 4-6 are patentable over the applied references.

#### **As to claims 9-13**

New claims 9-13 depend from claim 2 and hence include all the limitations of claim 2. These claims should be patentable over the applied references for the reasons advanced with respect to claim 2. Claims 9-13 are also patentable on their own merits since these claims recite other features of the invention neither disclosed, taught nor suggested by the applied art.

For example, as to claim 9, the applied references clearly fail to disclose, teach or suggest that the printing step is performed by printing the backside surfaces of all of the dice in one action.

As to claim 10, the applied references clearly fail to disclose, teach or suggest that all of the semi-finished chip scale packages are positioned simultaneously.

As to claim 11, the applied references clearly fail to disclose, teach or suggest that the

positioning step and the printing step are performed synchronously.

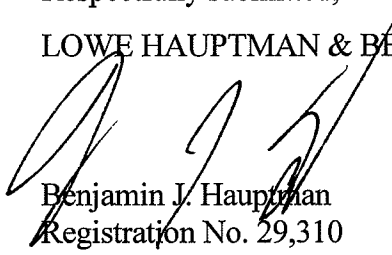
As to claims 12-13, the applied references clearly fail to disclose, teach or suggest that the printing step comprising applying ink in a recognizable pattern directly on the exposed backside surface surfaces of the dice to form said ink marks. As discussed above with respect to claim 2, the *Peterson* method includes applying ink on the die to form a film and the film is later developed to form a mark. Therefore, in the ink applying step of *Peterson*, ink is not applied on the die in a recognizable pattern as presently claimed.

Each of the Examiner's rejections has been traversed/overcome. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that all claims are now in condition for allowance. Early and favorable indication of allowance is courteously solicited.

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned, Applicant's attorney of record, to facilitate advancement of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

LOWE HAUPTMAN & BERNER, LLP



Benjamin J. Hauptman  
Registration No. 29,310

USPTO Customer No. 22429  
1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 310  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
(703) 684-1111  
(703) 518-5499 Facsimile  
Date: June 8, 2006  
BJH/KL/ayw